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Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 28.

(Concluded.)

THE death of the Duke of Guiſe was followed by a general peace—and the Royal Army retakes Havre de Grace from the Engliſh. The King arrives at his fourteenth year, and is declared of age. The Queen's inventive genius imagines various means of appeaſing the diſcontented Princes; and to accompliſh her deſigns, travels with the King through all the provinces of the kingdom. In Dauphiny, they contrived an interview with the Duke of Savoy; at Avignon, with the Miniſters of the Pope; and on the frontiers of Guienne with the King and Queen of Spain. To theſe Princes they might communicate their ſecret deſigns, without apprehenſion of their coming to the knowledge of the Hugonots, which would have been almoſt inevitable, if they had employed Ambaſſadors. The Queen, with her uſual diſſimulation, endeavored to prevent the public from ſuſpecting her genuine deſign, and ſecret views. She pretended that it was a ſimple deſire in the King to ſee his kingdom, and ſhow himſelf to his people. The Queen pretended to conſent to it only to diſplay before the eyes of the people the magnificence of her court, and to ſee her daughter the Queen of Spain. Under the veil of theſe appearances, ſo different from the truth, nothing was ſeen but magnificent preparations and ſumptuous liveries—nothing was talked of but huntings, balls, comedies and feaſts. The interviews and intrigues in the courſe of their journey with the Dukes of Lorrain, of Wirtemberg, and other Chiefs of the Proteſtants or Catholics in Germany; the Count Palatine, the Duke of Deux Ponts, the Duke of Saxony, and Marquis of Baden, the Duke of Savoy, and the Miniſters of the Pope, we paſs over. In 1565, at Bayonne, they met the Queen of Spain, accompanied with the Duke of Alva and the Count de Benevent: While they pretended to be there wholly employed in feaſts and pleaſures, they held ſecret councils in concert, to aboliſh the diverſity of religion. The Duke of Alva, a man of a violent character, whoſe very name, as well as that of the Cardinal de Lorrain, is aſſociated in every mind with bloody bigotry and anti-chriſtian intolerance, ſaid boldly, that to cut the root of all novelties in matters of religion, it was neceſſary to "cut off the heads of the poppies"—"To angle for the large fiſh—not amuſe themſelves with the frogs"—"When the winds ſhall ceaſe to blow, the waves of the populace will ſoon be calmed." Theſe are the miſerable maxims of tyranny, whether it be exerciſed by a ſingle man or a multitude. "There is no difference," according to Ariſtotle, and hiſtory and experience, "between a people governing by a majority in a ſingle aſſembly, and a Monarch in a tyranny; for their manners are the ſame, and they both hold a deſpotic power over better perſons than themſelves. Their decrees are like the other's edicts—their demagogues like the other's flatterers."—*Ariſtotle's Politics.* Lib. 4. ch. 4.

Old Tarquin would not utter theſe maxims in words to the meſſenger of his ſon from Gabii, but walked out into his garden and ſtruck off the heads of the talleſt poppies with his ſtaff. With no better authority than theſe trite aphoriſms of deſpotiſm did the Duke of Alva ſupport his dogmatiſm, that a Sovereign could do nothing more ſhameful or contrary to his intereſts, than to grant to his ſubjects liberty of conſcience, and his advice to employ fire and ſword, to exterminate the Chiefs of the Hugonots.

Origin of the BANK *of* ENGLAND, *and its Utility to the State.*

THE derivation of the name is from Banca, the Italian word for the Bench, on which money changers anciently ſat in the public markets.

The firſt bank for the ſecurity of private property, was that of Venice, formed in the 12th century; and all the forms of transfer, according to the preſent practice were then regulated.

The bank of England was projected in the reign of William and Mary, by Mr. William Patterſon, a merchant, who ſubmitted his ſcheme to the Privy Council. It was, after conſiderable deliberation, eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament, executed on the 27th July, in the year 1694; and the ſtatute enacted, that their Majeſties might take particular ſubſcriptions for 1,200,000l. of any perſons, foreigners or natives, whom their Majeſties were empowered to incorporate, with a yearly allowance of 100,000l. viz. 96,000l. or eight per cent. for intereſt, till redeemed, and 4000l. to be allowed the bank for the expence of management. The title of "Governor and Com pany of the Bank of England," was conferred; and their fund abovementioned to be redeemable upon a year's notice, after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1705, and payment of the principal, and then the corporation to ceaſe. Its eſtabliſhment from the day of inſtitution has never been ſhaken; they were originally prohibited from borrowing more than 1,200,000l. except on Parliament funds; but on the 3d February 1708—9, their capital was enlarged; and on the 20th of Auguſt, 1715, the royal aſſent was given for its being farther extended, in order to raiſe a ſum of 910,000l. for the ſervice of the public.

In the year 1717, the bank lent government two millions and a half, at 5 per cent.

In July 1742, the further ſum of 1,600,000l. was advanced for a renewal of their charter: and, though in 1746 they were enabled to lend government 1,000,000l. more, they were ſo preſſed the preceding year during the rebellion, that on the 20th September they began making payments in a further loan of 1,400,000l. at three per cent.

In the year 1749—50, the bank and South Sea directors agreed to the reduction of the intereſt of the national debt, upon a propoſition of Parliament; and in two days the ſum ſubſcribed was upwards of 40 millions.

Their notes in 1696 bore 20 per cent. diſcount, and were under par in 1745, when the merchants of London aſſociated, and agreed to take them as ſpecie. Under the adminiſtration of the firſt William Pitt they acquired credit on the continent, and after the peace of 1763 were univerſally current through Europe. Small notes of 10l. and 15l. each, were not iſſued till the year 1759.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

The following Inſtances of the medical Effect of MAGNETISM, *were communicated in a Letter to Doctor* SIMMONS, *F. R. S. by Mr.* THOMAS HENRY, *F. R. S. Apothecary, at* Manchester, *and inſerted in the* London Medical Journal.

"A Young gentleman had been for ſome days troubled with a very ſevere tooth-ach, for which he had tried all the uſual remedies without ſucceſs, and was on the point of ſubmitting to the extraction of the tooth, when a friend informing him that the application of a magnet had been known to effect a cure, he immediately purchaſed a ſmall artificial one, ſuch as thoſe ſold in the ſhops for tobacco ſtoppers, and, with little expectation of ſucceſs, applied it to his tooth: to his great ſurpriſe, in a few minutes the pain entirely ceaſed, nor had he any return of it afterwards.

"Being myſelf afflicted laſt winter with ſevere pain in a decayed tooth, which was too rotten to be eaſily extracted, and having tried various remedies in vain, I recollected the above caſe, and, having a magnet in the houſe, applied it to the tooth: inſtant relief ſucceeded, my pain left me; and though it afterwards returned ſeveral times in the courſe of a few days, it was conſtantly removed by the magnet, which I carried for that purpoſe in my pocket, and I have ſince remained quite free from it.

"About ſix weeks ſince a *tinnitus aurium* was very troubleſome every night. At firſt I only perceived it when I lay upon my right ſide, on which was the afflicted ear; but it ſoon increaſed ſo as to diſturb me on which ever ſide I reclined. One night, being much diſturbed at it, and having nothing near that ſeemed likely to relieve me except the magnet, I determined to apply it, and introducing it into my ear, and holding it there for ſome few minutes, when I again lay down, I was free from the noiſe, nor did it return for ſeveral nights. A ſlight attack which happened in the courſe of that week, was inſtantly removed by the ſame means, ſince which time I have been perfectly relieved from my complaint."

BOSTON, March 10.

Extract of a letter from Paſſamaquada, to a gentleman in this town, dated February 24.

"I take the earlieſt opportunity to acquaint you, his Excellency Governor Carleton has been pleaſed to permit (by proclamation) lumber into our ſettlement."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

(Concluſion of Mr. STONE's *Speech.)*

THE preceding remarks (he obſerved) ſhewed how dangerous is the doctrine of implication, and upon what ſmall data ingenuity can raiſe the moſt dangerous ſuperſtructure. He ſaid he ſhould now take a view of thoſe precedents in the former and preſent Congreſs which are relied on to juſtify the preſent meaſure.

1ſt. The Bank of North America: Here he ſtated the diſtreſsful and critical ſituation of America at that period; he remarked that it was at the declenſion of the continental money. He ſhewed that there were no powers in the confederation to which (even according to the reaſoning of the other ſide) this power could be incidental but what required the vote of 9 States; that the ordinance paſſed by a vote of ſeven States, which ſhowed that neceſſity alone gave birth to that meaſure. He ſhowed the diſſimularity of the ſituations of the former and this Congreſs, and the difference in their powers and conſequently in the dangers to be apprehended from the encroachment of either.

2d. The redemption of our priſoners at Algiers: This comes within the power to regulate trade. If, ſaid he, we are not capable of redeeming by the beſt means in our power our citizens—our trade may be entirely ruined; and hence the law which ſhall be made for their redemption would be neceſſary and proper. But by the conſtitution the executive may make treaties; theſe may be general or for a particular object and the legiſlature may effectuate them by grants of money.

3d. We have bought certificates, and not deſtroyed them: This they ſay is *implied* from the power of paying the debts.

He aſked, if before the purchaſe the certificates were debts due from the United States? And demanded, if by the purchaſe they were diveſted of that quality? Now (ſaid he) in my judgment when a debt is *fairly* cancelled it is as much like a payment as need be.

4th. We had no right except by implication to give a ſalary to the Vice-Preſident. He ſaid he had voted againſt the ſalary and had been for a *per diem* allowance, becauſe he thought the Vice-Preſident was viewed by the conſtitution only as Preſident of the Senate. But this example fails moſt palpably, as Congreſs in the compenſations are not confined by the conſtitution either to a particular ſum or mode of payment.

5th. Congreſs have made corporations and exerciſed compleat legiſlation in the Weſtern Territory. He ſaid to anſwer this caſe nothing more was neceſſary than to read the clauſe in the conſtitution which give to Congreſs expreſsly the power to make all rules and regulation for them.

It ſeemed to him as if gentlemen were inverting the order of things; by making powers where there were none—and attempting to prove expreſs grants to be implications.

6th. Our regulations reſpecting freighters and owners—and between captains and ſeamen: He had not thoſe regulations correctly in his memory but he believed them proper and neceſſary regulations of commerce.

7th. It has been ſaid we have excluſive juriſdiction in places belonging to Congreſs, and within the 10 miles ſquare. We could erect a Bank in any of thoſe places; its influence would extend over the continent—the principle upon which we founded this power could not be confined to a particular time or a ſpot of land. Gentlemen ridicule the idea that the exerciſe of a pervading influence and a general principle ſhould be limited by any particular number of years or be confined within a fort. He ſaid the power of excluſive legiſlation in thoſe places was expreſsly granted, and under its influence the Congreſs might exerciſe compleat and excluſive legiſlation within thoſe limits; that the power was confined to the places. But if the genera

powers of this conſtitution are to be governed by the ſame rules of conſtruction and we are to have no regard to place—it follows that Congreſs can exerciſe excluſive legiſlation over this continent. He was aſtoniſhed at this doctrine. It would be equally reaſonable to ſay that France becauſe within the limits of her own dominions and over her own property ſhe exerciſed excluſive legiſlation, that hence ſhe had a right to legiſlate for the world.

8th. The power of removal of officers by the Preſident alone. He ſaid it was known he had oppoſed that doctrine. He left it to be defended by thoſe who had voted for it: But he hoped (Mr. Smith, S. C.) and ſome other gentlemen who had oppoſed it would review the arguments they had uſed upon that occaſion.

He obſerved after taking a view of theſe precedents on the danger of laying down improper principles in legiſlation. How eagerly men graſped at the ſlighteſt pretexts for the exerciſe of power. He ſhuddered to think what a broad and commanding poſition this Bank will form for farther encroachments.

A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Sedgwick) has ſaid that whenever a power is granted, all the known and uſual means of execution are always implied; the idea (he ſaid) had been properly examined by (Mr. Giles) but he would aſk if incorporating the ſubſcribers to a bank was the known and uſual means of borrowing money—eſpecially when the ſubſcribers were not obliged to loan—or of collecting taxes when no taxes were levied on the bank?

But gentlemen tell us that if we tie up the conſtitution too tight it will break; if we hamper it we cannot ſtir; if we do not admit the doctrine we cannot legiſlate at all. And with a kind of triumph they ſay that implication is recognized by the conſtitution itſelf in the clauſe wherein we have power to make all laws, to carry, &c. He ſaid he was ready to meet the gentlemen upon this ground. This clauſe he ſaid was intended to defeat thoſe looſe and proud principles of legiſlation which had been contended for. It was meant to reduce legiſlation to ſome rule. In fine, it confined the legiſlature to thoſe means that were neceſſary and proper.

He ſaid it would not be pretended that it was neceſſary and proper for the collection of taxes. Indeed one gentleman (Mr. Ames) had attempted to ſhow that the payments in ſpecie could not be made, if by chance a great quantity of debt ſuddenly accumulated in a particular place. But it might be remembered that this neceſſity, if it arrived, was created by the legiſlature—and that would be ſtrange reaſoning which broke a good conſtitution to mend a bad law. No taxes are collected by this bill.

It would not be neceſſary and proper as a mean of borrowing money, becauſe, firſt, we do not want to borrow money—and if we did, this law, though it may be the probable, is not the neceſſary mean—for if it was the intereſt of the ſtockholders, they might, and he believed would, refuſe to loan. He ſaid that the inſtitution might be defended upon more plauſible grounds if the bank had been taxed, or if a condition to loan money to the public had been made part of the plan. Upon what ground then do gentlemen ſtand?—they can only ſay, that they have implied a great and ſubſtantive power in Congreſs, which gives to government or to individuals the influence of 15,000,000 dollars, irrevocable for 20 years, with a power of making bye-laws, &c.—becauſe there is a probability that this inſtitution may be convenient and agreeable in the operations of government. He aſked, upon parallel principles, what might Congreſs not do? He ſaid that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon) purſuing the doctrine into all the forms in which it might appear, had ſtruck upon ſeveral caſes which were very pointed—An incorporation of manufacturers with excluſive privileges—merchants with the ſame—a national religion. This, a gentleman (Mr. Ames) has ſaid was unfair and extravagant reaſoning—and yet, in five minutes, the gentleman's own reaſoning led him to aſk, with warmth, if Congreſs could not join ſtocks with a company to trade to Nootka! and he condeſcended to doubt if the privileges given to ſuch a company might not be excluſive. He ſaw clearly himſelf that his theory led to the latter concluſion—for if expediency—if convenience—facility—if fears of war—if preparations for events which might never happen, can juſtify an incorporation upon the preſent plan, the ſame ſuggeſtions, the ſame logic, will legalize incorporations with excluſive privileges. The deductions of the gentlemen from Virginia are ſound and right, and cannot be fairly controverted. Congreſs may then do any thing. Nay, if the principles now advocated are right, it is the duty of the legiſlature of the union to make all laws—not only thoſe that are neceſſary and proper to carry the powers of the government into effect, but all laws which are convenient, expedient, and beneficial to the United States.—Then where is your conſtitution!—Are we not now ſitting in our ſober diſcretion—a general government, without the ſemblance of reſtraint? Yes, ſaid he, we have ſtill a conſtitution—but where is it to be found? Is it written?—No. Is it among the archives?—No. Where is it?—It is found in the ſober diſcretion of the legiſlature—it is regiſtered in the brains of the majority.

He proceeded: I ſay there is no neceſſity, there is no occaſion for this bank; the States will inſtitute banks which wil anſwer every purpoſe. But a diſtruſt of the States is ſhewn in every movement of Congreſs; will not this implant diſtruſts alſo in the States? Will you gain by this conteſt? This ſcheme may give, and I am convinced will give partial advantages to the States. In the fair adminiſtration of our government no partial advantages can be given; but by this bill a few ſtock-holders may inſtitute banks in particular ſtates to their aggrandizement and the oppreſſion of others:—it will ſwallow up the ſtate banks—it will raiſe in this country a monied intereſt at the devotion of government—it may bribe both ſtates and individuals. He ſaid gentlemen aſked, who would be offended or hurt by this plan?—Have we heard any complaints againſt it—have the newſpapers reprobated it? Theſe queſtions had no influence on his mind—he ſaid it was one of thoſe ſly and ſubtle movements which marched ſilently to its object: the vices of it were at firſt not palpable or obvious; but when the people ſaw a diſtinction of banks created—when they viewed with aſtoniſhment the train of wealth which followed individuals, whoſe ſudden exaltation ſurprized even the poſſeſſors—they would enquire how all this came about; they will then examine into the powers by which theſe phenomena have ariſen, and they will find—they will reprobate the falſehood of the theories of the preſent day.

He ſaid that gentlemen had told us of the ſudden irruptions of enemies: When thoſe neceſſities arrive, it is time enough to make uſe of them to break your conſtitution. But gentlemen ſay, upon emergencies, the bank will loan money. We differ in opinion. I think when we want it moſt, the bank will be moſt unable and unwilling to lend. If we are in proſperity, we can borrow money almoſt any where; but in adverſity ſtockholders will avoid us with as much caution as any other capitaliſts.

But a gentleman (Mr. Ames) tells us not to be alarmed—the bank will not eat up liberty—he ſaid he was not afraid. He was not under any apprehenſions that all the little influence that Congreſs poſſeſſed would deſtroy the great ſpirit of American liberty. The body of the people would laugh at and ridicule any attempt to enſlave them; but a conduct which had that tendency might rouſe alarming paſſions. He ſaid there exiſted at this moment ill-blood in the United States, which to quiet, he would readily agree to enter into a foreign war. America with us, we might defy the world. There was, he ſaid, but one people he was afraid of offending: This was America. He was not afraid of foreign enemies—but the reſentment of our own country is always a ſubject of ſerious apprehenſions. He obſerved that there were other parts of this important and diffuſive ſubject, which he might have touched, but he had fatigued himſelf and the houſe.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſaid, as he had been greatly miſunderſtood by the gentleman laſt up, he wiſhed to explain the poſition he had laid down. He had never been ſo abſurd as to contend, as the gentleman had ſtated, that whatever the legiſlature thought expedient was therefore conſtitutional; but he had only argued that, in caſes where the queſtion was, whether a law was neceſſary and proper to carry a given power into effect, the members of the legiſlature had no other guide but their own judgments, from which alone they were to determine whether the meaſure propoſed was neceſſary and proper to carry the powers veſted in Congreſs into full effect. If in ſuch caſes it appeared to them, on ſolemn deliberation, that the meaſure was not prohibited by any part of the conſtitution, was not a violation of the rights of any ſtate or individual, and was peculiarly neceſſary and proper to carry into operation certain eſſential powers of the government—it was then not only juſtifiable on the part of Congreſs, but it was even their duty to adopt ſuch meaſure: that nevertheleſs it was ſtill within the province of the judiciary to annul the law, if it ſhould be by them deemed not to reſult by fair conſtruction from the powers veſted by the conſtitution.

LONDON, January 20.

THE following is the tranſlation of a letter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to the King of Sweden:

"Monſieur, mon Frere & Couſine,

"The happy concluſion of the peace at Warela, having afforded us an opportunity of acquiring the zeal and good intentions of our reſpective Plenipotentiaries, exerted in the re-eſtabliſhment of mutual harmony, we thought proper to confer the order of St. Andrew on the two Barons, to whom, on our own part, the accompliſhment of this deſirable buſineſs has been entruſted. Your Majeſty will do us the juſtice to acknowledge to all Europe, the proofs we have given of the value which we ſet on your friendſhip.

"As a proof of our ſincerity, Gen. Van der Pahlen has orders to produce to you, the inſignia of the order of St. Andrew, which we intend for your Great Chamberlain, the Baron d'Armfeldt, and which we intreat that you will give him leave to accept.

"In the mean time, your majeſty will be perſuaded, that it is our conſtant deſire to merit your diſtinguiſhed eſteem and friendſhip. Theſe are the ſentiments of, Monſieur, mon Frere and

"Mon Couſine, your Majeſty's

"bonne Soeur, Couſine & Voiſine,

(Signed) CATHARINE."

JANUARY 24.

The affairs of Europe are upon the eve of a criſis, and the Empreſs has now moſt decidedly to contend, if ſhe has temerity enough, with a quintuple alliance, from whom ſhe will be competent to obtain a peace on the terms of the Reichenbach treaty only.

The Dutch, it appears by the laſt mails, are indefatigable in their preparations to co-operate with England in every meaſure that will be found neceſſary, in the ſpring, to adopt.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Coimbatore, within 150 miles of Tippoo Sultan's capital, Seringapatam, dated the 30th of Auguſt, 1790.

"The war with Tippoo has been commenced theſe three months paſt, although nothing of conſequence has yet been done, except the capture of this part of his country, of which we made ourſelves maſters with little oppoſition; Tippoo having retired with his army through the mountains, into the interior part of his kingdom, where it is ſuppoſed he will make a ſtand. We remain encamped here on account of the rains; when they are over, we ſhall march for his capital, Seringapatam, which, it is ſaid, is ſtrongly fortified, It is only 150 miles from this capital, but between us and it there is a large chain of mountains, through which our army muſt march by one narrow paſs, which, if well defended, may give us much trouble. There is here encamped the fineſt army that ever any European power employed in India. It conſiſts of four King's regiments, and one regiment of the company's Europeans, twelve battalions of Seapoys, four regiments of native cavalry, and the 19th regiment of light dragoons, three battalions of European artillery, with 70 field-pieces, beſides a battering train. Our camp is upwards of two miles in length, and is a noble ſight. The troops are in high health and great ſpirits."

JANUARY 27.

Monſ. de Mirabeau, we underſtand, does not intend, as he has not the leiſure, to anſwer Mr. Burke's pamphlet on the new government of France. He will content himſelf, according to our letters from Paris, with moving in the National Aſſembly, that their Ambaſſador at the Court of London ſhould be inſtructed to complain to the Britiſh Miniſtry, of the inſult offered by that publication to the repreſentatives of the French nation.

Mr. Sheridan is writing a pamphlet to prove that France is riſing to proſperity, and preparing a ſpeech to prove that Great-Britain is verging to ruin. Doctor Price may, indeed, pray moſt devoutly for his ſucceſs in thoſe contradictory attempts, but we have reaſon to believe that even Lord Stanhope laughs in ſecret, at all the Quixotiſm of his friend.

Some time ago the King of Spain's watch-maker, a native of Ireland, diſcovered that the dry ſpongy ſtalks of the great branched Aſphodel exceeded all other things that he was acquainted with for giving the laſt poliſh and brighteſt burniſh to ſteel. As the experiment may be made with eaſe and without expenſe, it is recommended to artificers in the diverſity of our ſteel manufacturies.—The aſphodel, though but little cultivated here, except by the curious in botony, will ſucceed in this climate.—It grows ſpontaneouſly in all parts of Spain, and abounds in the environs of Madrid. In Caſtile the leaves of this plant are gathered, dried to feed dogs, and are an excellent nutriment for thoſe animals.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 3. This day in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, his Royal Highneſs William Henry Duke of Clarence, Captain in his Majeſty's Navy, was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet.

Portſmouth Dec. 6. The few ſhips that have already been paid off here, have let looſe on the public a number of miſchievous and villainous people.

Saturday morning about three o'clock a man of the name of Joſeph Woodfall, was moſt inhumanly murdered at the Back of the Point. He was found on the Sallee Port Beach early in the morning, and on being examined, was found bruiſed in a ſhocking manner; his ſkull entirely beat in, and many violent blows appeared on

his face, his hands were found tied in his pockets. The Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and found a verdict of wilful murder, by persons unknown. Diligent search is making, and hopes are entertained that the perpetrators of this horrid act will be taken.

Same day a person, late Boatswain's Mate of the Valiant, was beset by a number of sailors, who cut off his ears, and put them in his pocket, that no one might afterwards accuse them of theft.

Lemberg, Nov. 24. On the 20th inst. a terrible fire broke out in the town of Brody, which consumed upwards of 500 houses and other buildings.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10.

AN address was read from the ecclesiastics, who took the civic oath yesterday in the church of St. Sulpicius, at Paris. They applaud the National Assembly for having brought back Christianity to its original purity, acknowledging that the clergy are created for the people, and are consequently submitted to the civil laws. This address does honor both to the patriotism and talents of M. Soulavie, who was the interpreter of his brethren's sentiments.

The Assembly ordered the printing the oath and address of M. Despaumier, rector of Fontenay, wherein he pays grateful thanks to heaven for having given the National Assembly to religion and to France.

JANUARY 11.

Every day encreases the hope that the major and better part of the ecclesiastics will take the civic oath. An address was read from a number, who, having acceded to it, acknowledge the power of the nation over the clergy.

The discussion was resumed concerning the matter of oral or written depositions before juries.

Messr. Dumetz and Thouret outvied each other in maintaining the advantage of verbal depositions, which is likewise the opinion of the two committees of constitution and jurisprudence The former was of opinion that written depositions would absolutely defeat the purpose of juries. The latter said no injury could support the length of explanations which would ensue from writing. He rather endeavoured to overthrow M. Trouchet's opinion than to bring forward any thing new, but the weakness of his voice prevented him from being heard.

M. Trouchet, however, moved that his speech might be printed and distributed, before the assembly decided on so important a matter, in which, on all sides real information and the best means to be adopted were so sincerely sought after.

JANUARY 13.

M. le Chapelier made his report in the name of the committee of constitution on the dramatic authors' petition, and twelve articles were passed respecting the same. By these articles it was decreed:

That every person is at liberty to erect a public theatre on first declaring their intention so to do to the municipality of the place.

That the works of all authors who have been dead five years are public property.

That those of living ones can be no where acted without their express and written consent, on pain of confiscation of all the profits arising from them, and that an external guard only should be placed at any theatres, excepting in the case of any of the municipal officers interfering.

JANUARY 14.

M. Denis gave notice that the plan of the civil constitution of the clergy had been drawn up by M. Mirabeau, and communicated to the ecclesiastical committee, who had adopted it.

M. Mirabeau then mounted the tribune, and read there this work, worthy of the hand from which it comes; some expressions were, however, repugnant to less philosophical ears. The reading of this eloquent work, of which it is impossible to make an epitome, having taken up an unusual length of time, and being interrupted by repeated acclamations, the Assembly rose at a late hour without its being concluded.

JANUARY 16.

The faction having now no arms left, but libels and invectives, a cloud of them appears every morning, which they have found means of circulating in the provinces, by affixing to them the signature of the National Assembly, an abuse denounced by M. Gouttes, and which proper means were taken to put a stop to.

A variety of addresses signed by various of the clergy were read, and much approved. This sitting was a long time taken up by the discussion of several articles respecting the National Gens d'Armerie, presented by M. Alexander de Lameth, and afterwards adopted.

By a letter from M. du Portuiel, advice was received that Avignon is at present suffering from a new insurrection, of which M. de la Tour Maubourg, the colonel of the Soissonois regiment, gives the following account:

On the 9th of January a troop of seditious Avignonois, endeavoured to mislead the soldiers by promises and wine, and to induce them to go and attack Carpentras, and notwithstanding the measures taken by the officers to prevent them, at the time of their being called over, seventy-four were missing.

M. Maubourg, to prevent greater evils, requests that his regiment may be withdrawn from thence, and M. de Novilles made the same request for the Penthievre dragoons exposed to the same situation.

M. Bouche was of opinion, that the officers were to blame in the affair, but it was however decreed agreeably to the above proposal, and it was beside decreed, that the committee for the Avignon affair should make its report concerning this new fermentation, and prepare a decree on the subject as soon as possible.

JANUARY 17.

The National Assembly this day broke for once through the decree, by which they had declared they would accept of no more dedications, by receiving the one which was made to them of a new and magnificent edition of the gospel.

ALBANY, March 17.

With pleasure we inform that the ice, which has so long impeded our navigation, is entirely removed. It is worthy notice that less damage has been done by it than usual, and is the only one among many seasons, which does not furnish us with an instance of the loss of life. There has been no account of any accident of this kind from the mouth to the source, since the closing of the river!

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STAETS.

IT is remarkable that the law for establishing the Bank of the United States, has not been found fault with in any other part of the union except in Pennsylvania, the state that is expected to derive the greatest benefit from the institution. The opposers, however are not numerous; and it is believed that all the publications against it, *are the productions of an individual*, who was supposed, until lately, to entertain more enlarged and just ideas on national subjects.

The opposition arises chiefly from an attachment to the bank of this state; a want of confidence in the resources of our country; and to a part of the stock which is to compose the funds of the Bank of the United States. But it has frequently and very justly been observed, that two millions of dollars will be a large sum for an active capital: and that the certificate part of the stock can certainly do no injury, even if it should not rise to par.

The reasons why the bank of this State was not made the bank of the United States are fully exhibited in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, as they adopted his plan and passed the law by a large majority in both houses.

There is no doubt however, but the subscriptions to the Bank of the United States will fill rapidly, and the people of Pennsylvania may lament at a future day their having so little influence and so small a share in the administration of an institution *founded in national policy*, and productive of lasting benefit both to the union at large, and the individual stockholders.

That any of the *public creditors* should be even lukewarm in respect to the Bank of the United States is really a paradox.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

THE incense-breathing Lily rears her head,
On the fair bosom of the dark green vale;
While youthful zephyr borne along the gale,
Steals her perfume and wantons on her bed.

The new-born Rose, all dripping with the dew,
With magic spell attracts the Poet's eye;
Amidst the lucid tears, its blooming hue
Looks lovlier, and assumes a deeper dye.

'Twas thus of late I saw a lovely Maid,
Pure as the silver lily of the vale;
But *Syren pleasure* blew her sullying gale,
And o'er her *bosom* cast a sombre shade.
Now like this blushing Rose, the Fair appears,
Her vernal cheeks suffus'd in silv'ry tears.

BIRTHA.

Philadelphia, March 30.

The House of Representatives of this State have appointed a committe to bring in a bill to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building a house for the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, a Federal Hall for both Houses of Congress, and offices for the different departments under the general government.

A correspondent observes that the design of the Legislature, if carried into execution, will not interfere with the general arrangements already made respecting the permanent seat of government of the United States—nor will the expence be ill-applied, as it respects this commonwealth; for it may reasonably be supposed, that the increasing importance and dignity of THIS STATE, will, at the expiration of a period of Ten Years, require public buildings as elegant and commodious as those which may now be erected for the accommodation of Congress—Meantime, every dictate of sound policy is in favor of making such provision as may impress the minds of foreigners with proper sentiments of respect towards us, and evidence the veneration of the people for their own government.

On the 22d Dec. the Russians carried the Fortress of Ismail by storm—The garrison which it is said consisted of more than 12000 men, were all put to the sword, except about 400. The Russian army was commanded by Gen. Suwarrow.

By the last accounts from Cape Francois, we are informed that 80 of the Mulattoes, who were active in the late disturbances at St. Domingo, have been executed.

A vote has passed both houses of the Legislature of the State of New-York, by which the Treasurer of that State is authorised to subscribe SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Bank of the United States: The Certificates of National debt held by that State, it has been directed should be subscribed to the Loan proposed by Congress in their Act of 4th August 1790.

The next Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to be held in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the first Tuesday of May next.

On Saturday the 12th inst. the Legislature of Massachusetts was prorogued to the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May next—then to meet in that town.

The administration of Mr. PITT, Prime Minister of Great-Britain, has been the subject of Eulogium to the first characters in Europe: His commercial Treaty, which was a bone for Opposition to pick for a considerable time, appears now in a favorable point of view—and will probably by its effects serve to eradicate national prejudices—and ere long shew the truth of the sentiment advanced by the author of "Common Sense" that man is not the *natural* enemy of man. The abominable opinions which have resulted from an ideal incompatibility of interests, have in times past made the world a theatre of rapine and blood. Reason and philosophy are rapidly instructing mankind to interpret the sentiment of the poet—that "*All Nature's difference keeps all Nature's peace.*"

The average price of Flour at Bristol the 18th December last.

Fine,	from 43*s.* to 44*s.*	per Sack.
Second quality,	40*s.*	do.
Third, do.	38*s.*	do.

Extract from the Tour in Holland, just published.

"Supped with Monsr. Luzac the famous lawyer, to whom I had letters—I was charmed with his conversation, and found him ready to answer me any question in any language; but as I am confined to two, we conversed in them indifferently.

"This gentleman is celebrated throughout Europe for his uncommon talents, and extensive knowledge; and more particularly for his patriotism, and being the editor of the Leyden Gazette, which is universally believed the best in circulation."

Abstract of translations from the Leyden Gazette, as published by Mr. Bache in the General Advertiser.

It is conjectured that the British armaments were not altogether intended against Spain; but to support secret designs inimical to Russia. The reserve of the British prime minister has strengthened these conjectures; and the declaration to the court of Petersburg which has been sent to every court of Europe gives force to the report; which is, that England intends to send in the spring, a fleet of 24 sail to the Baltic, and of 10 sail to the Mediterranean, should Russia not then have begun a plan of pacification with the Porte upon equitable terms.

A letter from Paris of the 28th Dec. analyzes the various reports of a counter revolution in France; and from various calculations and deductions pretty plainly proves that nothing of a serious or important nature has been in contemplation by the malcontents—It observes, "That those who are *improperly* called Aristocrats*, first give weight to these reports—they declare openly and seriously, that the new order of things cannot last long." The letter-writer then shews the insuperable obstacles in the way of a counter revolution, the smallness of the number of the disaffected, their scattered situation, the badness of their information, and especially their want of the necessary means—and then asks how is it possible to conceive that a party thus situated, scattered among 25 millions of people, 300,000 of which have been armed these 18 months past, and exercised in military discipline, could reasonably hope, by open force, (the expedient they now talk of) to effect their purposes? It is hardly possible to believe that such ideas could creep into the brains of persons not entirely deprived of reason.

* *The Editor here makes a just distinction. The Aristocrats, properly speaking, cannot wish a restoration of despotism or simple monarchy. The Senate of Rome was a sovereign aristocracy—and greater enemies to Kings never existed.*

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop Defiance,	McCann,	New Providence,
Ship Cæsar,	Thompson,	Lisbon,
Brig Hope,	Lee,	Jamaica,
Pilgrim,	Smith,	Cadiz,
Active,	Owens,	Cape Francois,
Hetty,	Drinker,	Charleston,
Schooner Lark,	Stratton,	Barnagat,
Sloop Sally,	Candor,	Jamaica,
George,	Stanem,	Norfolk,

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17*s.*	17*s*1. pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9*s.*		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8*s*10	9*s.*	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		15*s*9	78¾	do.
Indents		9*s.*	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,		12*s*6	62½	do.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT for raising and adding another Regiment to the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States, and for making farther Proviſion for the Protection of the Frontiers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be raiſed an additional regiment of infantry, which, excluſive of the commiſſioned officers, ſhall conſiſt of nine hundred and twelve non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid regiment ſhall be organized in the ſame manner as the regiment of infantry deſcribed in the act, intituled, "An act regulating the military eſtabliſhment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That the troops aforeſaid by this act to be raiſed, including the officers, ſhall receive the ſame pay and allowances, be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term, and upon the ſame conditions, in all reſpects, excepting the bounty herein-after mentioned, as are ſtipulated for the troops of the United States, in the before-mentioned act.

And be it further enacted, That each non-commiſſioned officer, private and muſician, who has inliſted or who ſhall inliſt purſuant to the act aforeſaid, or who ſhall inliſt purſuant to this act, ſhall be intitled to receive ſix dollars as a bounty.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe the Preſident of the United States ſhould deem the employment of a major-general, brigadier-general, a quarter-maſter and chaplain, or either of them, eſſential to the public intereſt, that he be, and he hereby is empowered, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint the ſame accordingly. And a major-general ſo appointed may chuſe his aid de camp, and a brigadier-general, his brigade-major, from the captains or ſubalterns of the line. Provided always, That the major-general and brigadier-general ſo to be appointed, ſhall reſpectively, continue in pay during ſuch term only, as the Preſident of the United States in his diſcretion ſhall deem it requiſite for the public ſervice.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe a major-general, brigadier-general, quarter-maſter, aid de camp, brigade-major and chaplain ſhould be appointed, their pay and allowances ſhall be, reſpectively as herein mentioned: The major-general ſhall be intituled to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, monthly pay, twenty dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily ſubſiſtence fifteen rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract-price. The brigadier-general ſhall be intitled to ninety four dollars, monthly pay, with ſixteen dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily ſubſiſtence twelve rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract-price. That the quarter-maſter ſhall be intitled to the ſame pay, rations and forage, as the lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment. That the aid de camp be intitled, including all allowances, to the ſame pay, rations and forage as a major of a regiment. That the brigade major be intitled, including all allowances to the ſame pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the chaplain be intitled to fifty dollars per month including pay, rations and forage.

And be it further enacted, That if, in the opinion of the Preſident it will be conducive to the good of the ſervice, to engage a body of militia to ſerve as cavalry, they furniſhing their own horſes, arms and proviſions, it ſhall be lawful for him to offer ſuch allowances to encourage their engaging in the ſervice, for ſuch time and on ſuch terms, as he ſhall deem it expedient to preſcribe.

And be it further enacted, That if the Preſident ſhould be of opinion, that it will be conducive to the public ſervice, to employ troops enliſted under the denomination of levies, in addition to, or in place of the militia, which in virtue of the powers veſted in him by law, he is authoriſed to call into the ſervice of the United States, it ſhall be lawful for him to raiſe, for a term not exceeding ſix months (to be diſcharged ſooner if the public ſervice will permit) a corps, not exceeding two thouſand non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians, with a ſuitable number of commiſſioned officers. And in caſe it ſhall appear probable to the Preſident, that the regiment directed to be raiſed by the aforeſaid act and by this act, will not be completed in time to proſecute ſuch military operations as exigencies may require, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident to make a ſubſtitute for the deficiency, by raiſing ſuch farther number of levies, or by calling into the ſervice of the United States ſuch a body of militia as ſhall be equal thereto.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident be, and he hereby is empowered to organize the ſaid levies, and alone to appoint the commiſſioned officers thereof, in the manner he may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians of the militia or ſaid corps of levies, ſhall during the time of their ſervice, be ſubject to the rules and articles of war; and they ſhall be intitled to the ſame pay, rations and forage, and, in caſe of wounds or diſability in the line of their duty, to the ſame compenſation as the troops of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians of the ſaid corps of levies, ſhall be intitled to receive ſuch proportional quantity of clothing, as their time of ſervice ſhall bear to the annual allowance of clothing to the troops of the United States, ſubject, however, to a proportional deduction from their pay.

And be it further enacted. That each of the non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians of the ſaid levies, ſhall be entitled to receive three dollars as a bounty.

And be it further enacted. That in caſe the nature of the ſervice, upon which the troops of the United States may be employed, ſhould require a greater number of ſurgeon's mates than are provided for in the before-mentioned act, the Preſident of the United States may engage, from time to time, ſuch additional number of ſurgeon's mates, as he ſhall judge neceſſary.

And be it further enacted. That the commiſſioned officers, who ſhall be employed to recruit men for the ſaid regiments, ſhall be intitled to receive for every recruit who ſhall be duly inliſted and muſtered, the ſum of two dollars.

And be it further enacted. That for defraying the expence, for one year, of the additional regiment to be raiſed by virtue of this act; for defraying the expenſe, for a like term, of the officers mentioned in the ſeventh ſection of this act; for defraying the expenſe of the ſaid militia-horſe, militia-foot, and levies, which may be called into, or engaged for the ſervice of the United States, purſuant to this act; for defraying the expenſe of ſuch ſurgeon's mates as may be appointed purſuant to the fifteenth ſection of this act; for defraying the expenſe of recruiting the ſaid two regiments; and for defraying the expenſe of any military poſts which the Preſident ſhall judge expedient and proper to eſtabliſh, there be and hereby is appropriated a ſum, not exceeding three hundred and twelve thouſand ſix hundred and eighty ſix dollars and twenty cents, to be paid out of the monies, which, prior to the firſt day of January next, ſhall ariſe from the duties impoſed upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and from ſtills, by the act, intituled, "An act repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame;" together with the exceſs of duties which may ariſe from the duties impoſed by the ſaid act on imported ſpirits, beyond thoſe which would have ariſen by the act, intituled, "An act making farther proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States."

And to the end that the public ſervice may not be impeded for want of neceſſary means;

Be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident to take on loan the whole ſum by this act appropriated, or ſo much thereof as he may judge requiſite, at an intereſt not exceeding ſix per centum per annum; and the fund eſtabliſhed for the above-mentioned appropriation, is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and intereſt of any loan to be obtained in manner aforeſaid: and in caſe of any deficiency in the ſaid fund, the faith of the United States is hereby alſo pledged to make good ſuch deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

INDIA SALES, at Salem.

At the STORE of
ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, Eſq.
On TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the ſale, by AUCTION, of the

Cargo of the Brig HENRY,

Lately arrived from BENGAL, MADRAS, and ISLE of FRANCE; Conſiſting of a large and valuable aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS.

As follows—viz.

Bengal.
- BAFTAS, Sannas, and Caſſas, } White Cloths, proper for Shirting, or Sheeting.
- Dureas—or ſtriped Muſlins.
- Durea Chintz, or painted ſtriped do.
- Chintz, a great variety.
- Striped Cottons,
- Jagrenant Muſlins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs.
- Ginghams,
- Blue Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Madras.
- Long Cloths, of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for ſhirting.
- Madras Patches, beautifully figured.
- Camboys, or blue and white ſtriped Cottons.
- Moreas, or plain white Cloths.
- Madras Cambricks.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, with borders.
- Book Muſlins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, a great variety.

- A quantity of China Silk Handkerchiefs.
- A quantity of Oſtrich Feathers.
- Surat Cotton, 23 bales.
- Indigo, of the Iſle of France, of a ſuperior quality.
- An aſſortment of fine Wines of the Cape of Good Hope.
- Raiſins of do.
- A quantity of India Shirts and Trowſers, for Sailors' wear.

To the above will be added, a great variety of other Goods, *which are not enumerated. Alſo,*

- 100 Caſks Raiſins,
- 75 Cheſts Bohea Tea,
- 30 Ditto Hyſon,
- 30 ditto Souchong, } of the beſt qualities.

The Goods may be viewed a few days previous to the ſale.
W. P BARTLETT and CO. *Auctioneers.*
Salem, Feb. 21. 1791.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North ſide Cheſnut-Street Wharf,

- NEW-ENGLAND Rum,
- Molaſſes,
- Muſcovado Sugars,
- Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,
- Pimento,
- Caſſia,
- Old Batavia Arrack,
- Spermaceti & Wax Candles,
- Spermaceti, Right Whale, and Tanner's Oil,
- Beſt pick'd Mackarel,
- Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea } TEAS, of the firſt quality,
- Boſton Sail Duck,
- No, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,
- 6 by 8 Window Glaſs,
- Boſton Prime Beef,
- A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco.
- N. England Tow Linen.

Philadel. March 18. [e.p.3w.]

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.——Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.——Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.
JESSE BROWN. 69—1w3m

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PAMPHLET, containing ſome remarks on the firſt volume of the "Defence of the American Conſtitutions," written by the Vice-Preſident of the United States, has been circulated in France, as a production of the late GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON. Any perſon who will furniſh the Editor hereof with a copy of ſaid pamphlet, ſhall be paid a double price for the ſame.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, Entitled
The ART of WRITING,
REDUCED TO
A PLAIN AND EASY SYSTEM,
On a Plan entirely new.
IN SEVEN BOOKS.

By JOHN JENKINS, Writing-Maſter.

THE firſt book contains a very plain, eaſy and familiar introduction to this art, and leads the learner to a right underſtanding of the principles of the work. The ſmall letters are diſſected---the principal ſtrokes are placed by themſelves, and accompanied with particular explanations. A table, or ſcheme, is added, which exhibits at one view the component parts of each letter, both ſmall and great, placed in different claſſes, that the learner may at once perceive, by inſpection, the relation and dependence which one letter has upon another. To which is annexed, a Dialogue, calculated to fix the attention of children, and impreſs their minds with right ideas of the letters. This work is deſigned for the benefit of ſchools, and may be uſed with advantage by all who would acquire a knowledge of penmanſhip.

Five of the remaining ſix are proper Writing Books, with Copperplate Copies, and are deſigned as an execution of the foregoing plan, each book proceeding by regular ſteps, from the firſt principles to Joining-hand Copies, and gradually proceeding from a large Round-hand, to an eaſy Running-hand; all which are preparatory to the ſeventh and laſt book, which is a collection of Writing Pieces, Promiſſory Notes, Orders, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIRST BOOK.

I. It will be printed on fine writing paper, and contain about twenty-eight pages, quarto, with eight copperplate engravings.

II. The price will be Three Fifths of a Dollar, ſtitched in blue.

III. As the author riſks the publication, he requeſts that each ſubſcriber would advance One Quarter of a Dollar.

N. B. As the engravings are not yet completed, the price of the remaining ſix cannot at preſent be aſcertained.

*** Gentlemen who have theſe ſubſcription papers in their hands, are requeſted to return them to Iſaiah Thomas, Eſq. of Worceſter, or Thomas and Andrews, Boſton, by the firſt of June next.

☞ The plan of the above work has been ſubmitted to, and approved of by the Governors of ſeveral of the States, ſeveral members of Congreſs---the Preſidents of Cambridge, Rhode-Iſland, Yale, Columbia, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of New-Jerſey, and ſeveral of the Profeſſors of Pennſylvania Colleges---Alſo, by many of the Clergy, and ſeveral eminent Writing-Maſters and Inſtructors of Youth. *Philadelphia, March* 7, 1791.

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he reſides, laying on both ſides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Fredericksburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a moſt healthy part of the country:—Conſiſting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the ſoil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent ſprings and ſtreams of water, ſo diſperſed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the firſt quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in graſs, and all watered and drained at pleaſure by a number of ditches, for that purpoſe, paſſing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of moſt other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling-houſe, the ſituation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleaſant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer ſaid towns, conſiſting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, griſt, and ſaw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conſpired to render them complete; a large conſtant ſtream, on which they ſtand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end houſe, for drying corn, a bake houſe, a dwelling houſe and ſeveral other improvements moſtly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin ſoil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhauſtable ſource for the ſaw-mill.

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The whole or any part of the abovementioned poſſeſſions will be diſpoſed of, on very reaſonable terms---a ſmall proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchaſers, who may be ſupplied on the ſame terms, with all kinds of ſtock, work horſes, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t.f.]

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New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

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